EUROPE.

Visit of the Czar of Russia to the King of Prussia.

RUSSO-GERMAN SYMPATHY AT EMS.

The British Aristocracy, the Law of Entailed Estate and Agricultural Pauperism.

Irish Landlordism as Exemplified by a Marchioness.

Our special correspondents in Germany, England and Ireland supply the following exhaustive news exhibit dated to the 4th of June.

GERMANY.

Pressian Court News-The Czar of Russia Visit-Death of a Reform Political Leader-Premier Bismarck's Health-The Army Budget and War Burdens-Educated Soldiers-The Russian Averages-A Professor and Traveller in His Ninetieth Year.

BERLIN, June 1, 1870.

The most important event of the past week, at at in court circles, has been the visit of the operor of Russia, who took his departure May is, forenoon, en route for Ems. During his stay, necessarily a short one, he was present at a ps wasting a great deal of ammunition in order det gun. He also attended at the Royal where the ballet of "Fantasca" was perore than ever his countenance bore a triste and stalwart form and erect bearing. As the proof next month, then proceed to Stuttgart and Wel-mar, afterwards to Warsaw, and return on the 5th of

The latest reports of Count Bismarck's state of ealth are not favorable, and his friends in the ance during the session. The Crown Prince, on the contrary, appears to have derived such benefits waters of Carlsbad that he will soon rejoin his family, who have taken up their summer resi-

The rumored increase of the military budget from The rumored increase of the military budget from 225 thalers per head to 250, amounting to about seven and a half million thalers, begins to excite considerable commotion in the liberal ranks and is harly to be the test at the forthcoming elections. It is openly declared by government organs that no one can be considered as a supporter who does not acknowledge the full consequences of the work of 1866 and vote the necessary supplies, whilst the watchword of the liberals promises to be "reduction of the peace army and of time of service." The successful result of the plebiscile having secured Louis Napoleon on the French throne, that ascate monarch is not likely to risk all he has won by diplomacy in a campaign against Germany, knowing, as he does, failing a snort and decisive victory, would be atter destruction. Even supposing his army easily, the victorious general might thenefor become a dangerous rival to his 4) nasty. Thus, say the liberals, there is but little chance of and, consequently, the excessive military bur, an incubus on Germany's development, should seemed forthwith.

Having recently farnished you with particulars of the numerical strength and interriet of the prominent continental armies, we deem it appropriate to give you in the shape of an appendix some facts gleaned from the army list recently given out by the Russian War Department. In this "dezegodnik armit," or army record, it is stated that out or 20,013 concers 7,350, or equivalent to thirty four per cent, can boast of nothing above the merest rudimental knowledge, derived from private thiction or the regimental schools. The greater portion of these consists of men elevated from the ranks for good conduct, though barely able to read or write. But one and a half per cent of all the other officers have attended an academy or high school. Formerly this class of officers was two to four per cent. If we add that of the aggregate only 391 officers were educated at a military academy no one can doubt the statement of the St. Petersourg Gazette that intelligence in the Russian army is at an extremely low cob.

tions and congratulations received by Professor Dr. Raumer on the above interesting occasion was a personal visit from the Hom. Mr. G. Bancroft. His Majesty the King sent him, by the Minister of Instruction, Herr Yon Muchier, the decoration of the Eagle; the Crown Prince telegraphed from Carisbad, and many deputations walted, in the course of the day, on the distinguished veteran savant.

Anyther event important to political circles, but more especially to the people at large, has been the death of Deputy Doctor Waldeck. Judge of the Supreme Court, and for many years (almost a quarter of a century) the leader of the liberal party. As such he was no favorite with the government, and many attempts were made to ruin him in his position. In the reactionary period after the revolution of 1848 a conspiracy, formed by loois of the police, tried hard to fasten upon him a charge of high treason, and during a venomons and protracted prosecution the suffered a year's imprisonment. During this anxious period his hair turned perfectly whit, and when they were compelled to declare him innecent of the charge and liberate him even the State Attorners stigmatized the evidence of the government witnesses as a tissue of wilful and corrupt lies. Having always stood up for the rights of the people and the maintenance of the constitution, full of patriotism but never yielding a jot to tyranny, his popularity was unbounded; and in 1866, when fine bench of the Supreme Court dec ared against freedom of speech in the Legislature, his dissenting vote fully justified the confidence reposed in him by the entire liberal party.

As an orator he was not brilliant, but when pleading in behalf of the people's right in the chamber, and, denouncing the artifiratiness of government, his was infelled seemed to expand and his limit are under the constitution of the people's right in the chamber, and, denouncing the artifiratiness of government, his was infelled seemed to expand any his inpolicing in behalf of the people's right in the chamber, and,

ENGLAND.

The Arlatectucy of Great Britain—Its Income and Massa of Living—The Law of Entail in Laste-Farment Reau and Laborers' Western How the Industrial Classes Move and Dic.

London, June 2, 1879.

In my last letter I made some reference to the present incomes of our English nobility, and sate that as emigration to the States was now on the increase wages must rise in the agricultural districts, and the rents of farms, as a natural consequence, must fall. As you are no doubt aware the tenure of land in England is very different from what it is land in England is very different from what it is with you. In America you have free trade in paned estates, in England the Apr only a monopolists but a monopoly which not eyen the monopolists themselves can break tarongh. For instance, if passed some days this week with a friend who has a small property close to Hatfield, in Hertfordshire. Hatfield belongs to the Marquis of Salisbury, and Hatfield belongs to the Marquis of Salisbury, and the reast derived from it amount to about 20,000 sterims is year. My friend wants very much indeed to purchase a small farm belonging to the Hatfield property, which dovetails very conveniently into his own land. The Marquis of Salisbury would, I dare say, sell the farm, but he has no more power to part with even this, his own property, than I have. The setate is entailed, and must go to the next of the To cut off the entait the consent of the hair must be got, and a special and very expensive law process must be gone through, which is considered degrading to those who own land and are of old family. It follows that If the Marquis of Salisbury (I merely cite him as an instance of the law) wished to rulse any money, either to improve his land, pay his depts, join in any speculation, or, indeed, for any purpose whatever, he

must do so by way of mortgage, and cannot do it in the natural way of solling any part of his land. What are the consequences? Way, that there is hardly in all Engiand an estate that is not more or less mortgaged, and of which a large portion of the rent has to go towards paying the interest of the mort mortgage. But although the income of the landed proprietor is diminished his expenses are

the landed proprietor is diminished his expenses are not. He has the same more or less large house to keep up, the same figure to cut in his county, the same state when he comes to London, the same outlay as regards his taxes, rates and servants.

The result is one of two things. Either he goes to live abroad, where life is cheaper than in England, and draws from his land the money he expenses in another country, or he puts the screw on tighter and upster, and every time the lease of a farm falls in raises the rent of the tenant.

To such an extent has this latter system been carried out of late years that farming is no longer a business out of which money can be made, and, with the exception of Northumberland, Durham and parts of Yorkshire, every farmer will tell you that it is quite as much as he can do to get a bare living out of the land he farms. Of course this state of things cuts two ways, and both ways are roads of evil. The farmer who is over rented puts the screw upon his laborers and produces an immense amount of misery and poverty among them and their families. They have just as much food as will support life, and the prospect of their old age is the workhouse. They have now, and only now, begun to find out that there is beyond the Atlantic a land where every sober and honest man's labor is a certain capital for himself and his children, and that the latter are a source of wealth and not of poverty to him in America. Our artisans found this out years ago: but it has only just now become evident to cur farm servants, and the consequences are shown in the amount of emigration of which is good to the latter. And, as yet, we are only at

mais in order to make way for man, that he may cultivate the land. In this country we turn out man in order to make, way for the wild animals. The owners of the lands do this, and think themselves perfectly justified in doing so, for are they not the proprietors of the soul? There is one nobleman aione—the Duke of Sutherland—who has many thousands of acres in the county of Calthness, upon which there were, twenty years ago, scores of flourishing villages. Of these villages not one now remains. The Duke is very wealthy, and it is his noble pleasure that ne should have the finest deef forest in the norm; and so, inch by Inch, yard by yard and mile by mile the whole of this vast property has been turned into an immense howing wilderness, in order that the red deer may bredd and idourish in peace and a certain number of fine stags may be killed every year. Nor is his Grace the only offender by many in this manner. There are more than a couple of hundred deer forests in the north of Scotland, all of which have been formed by turning out men and women and chaldren to make room for wild animals. Where have they gone, these Highlanders? Many of them are in the United States, others are in Canada, others in Australia, others have gone into and become settled in our large towns.

I know an old army officer who was sent to recruit men for a Highland regiment towards the end of the Peninsular war. In one district of Cathness shire he raised 200 men, all under twenty-five years of age, all above six feet in height and all sous of small tenants on the Duke of Sutherland's estates. This same gentleman travelled last summer over the district in Cathnesshire where he had formerly entisted these men. From one end of it to another he never saw a single human below. Is to possible, I ask, that such a state of things can prosper? Is not this actually reversing what the rest of the world would term the process of civilization? Are not ejections of this kind even worse, if possible, than what we read of as taking place in Ireland's M

Landlordism, Its Agencies and Effects—Horribio Cases of Tepast Eviction—The Marchioness of Ely, the Queen's Maid of Honor, as a Proprietress of the Soil—Her Lady skip in Guardianship of Wosses and Children.

Formand, June 2, 4870.

I fear that in this jetter it will be impossible for me to speak of the condition of the peasants in this

disagreeable. Roofless cabins, ruined farmsteads, bad crops, impoverished land, an ill-dressed pea-cautry, a starving people are the usual scenes which present themselves to the eye of the tourist. And all this ruin, strange to say, is occasioned by a few

their employers, endeavor to squeeze all the rent no possible objection either to Englishmen or Scotch

many, others have taken piace, varying little in their circumstances from the case I have quoted. This certainly is not very creditable to an English marchioness, who happens also to be one of the Queen's made of honor. She cannot be excused on the ground of ignorance, for, absentee as she is, she was perfectly well aware of the crucities that were practised by her agent, who is, by all accounts, subservent enough to obey his mistress in everything. How can this woman go into the presence of the English mobility staned with the landiord history referred to? How can she go into the presence of her royal mistress carrying, as it were, her class leartlessness to the foot of the throne? But persons who are capable of turning poor Elien Gore, in her eighteen heart, out in the show, and thereby causing her death, may well be presumed to be capable of anything.

It is erimes like these and proprietors such as the Queen's mid of honor who bring discredit upon Irish landiordism, make the Irish peasantry unhappy and perpetuate a bad feeling between the two countries.

A COLABORE IN THE WORK OF EXTRAILINATION.

There is another landed proprietor here who is, by all accounts, very little better than the Marchionies of Ely. The little farms of the evicted peasantry are, under the management of this local poleentact, farmed into a vast sheepwalk, their houses are levelled, and are the trees by which they were surrounded, and all this have was occasioned to graitly the whim or the craze of an insignificant condity squire.

It is a satisfation to know that these things have not been done with impunity. The Marchioness of Ely, Lord Termbemore and Mi. Leigh have obtained an unenvable motoriety through the instrumentality of Father Tom Doyle, who has fearlessly and systematically denounced the crucities to which the peasantry in this district have so long been subjected; and the peasantry for the country. He is in himself a host, in the peasant of the capable of the capa

APFORTIONMENT OF THE GEORGIA COTTOD CROP.—
A legal iriend says the growing cotton crop of Georgia will be appropriated as follows:—One-third to
pay for fertilizers; two-thirds for Western corn and
bacon; one third for mules, horses and other stock
from the West; one-third for dry goods and other
Northern purchases; one-third for indor; one-third
for interests, wear and tear and use of stock. The
remaining thirds go to profits.—Maon Tsiegraph,
fame 11.

OUR OCCIDENTAL VISITORS.

A Quiet Forenoon and Enthusiastic Midday Reception at Cooper Institute-Red Cloud as an Orator-A Grand Shopping Expedition-Their Departure This Morning.

and, gorgeously decked out in their-primeval adorn-ments of feathers, beads and wampum. et 14 omne genus, they breakfasted in solemn silence, and then, their tongues becoming loosened, chatted vigilantly among themselves and strolled leisurely about, the among themselves and strong testerly noots, the cynosure of all eyes, through the vestibule of the St. Nicholas Hotel, their place of sojourn, as stated in previous reports. They shortly, however, betook themselves to their private rooms, where, assisted, as is said, by General Smith and the interpreter, BED CLOUD PREVANCE A SPEECH

He did not, it seems, rely on the inspiration of the moment, but keenly alive to how these things are

were opened with prayer by Rev. Howard Crosby, D. D.

Mr. Peter Cooper presided and said:—It is, my friends, but a few weeks since the country was filled with reports of an inevitable indian war. All expectation of peace was abolished by the authorities in Washington; troops were hurried forward to the frontier and the minds of taxpayers, already familiar with the odious income tax, were prepared to expect fresh burdens. During those dark hours a suggestion was made to the Secretary of the interior and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs that if they would invite the hostile indians to come to Washington and discuss their grievances they might all be redressed on the principles of justice, and peace might therefore be preserved. In reply it was said that those Indians would not trust themselves in our power. Within twenty-four hours from this conversation official assurances were received that Red Cloud and his principal chiefs would come on this errand. Today we have before us the very men of whom but yesterday we were assured that nothing could be expected but mercliess war, in the interviews between Red Cloud and the Secretary of the Interior the Indian has shown himself count to the occasion. "Thrice is he armed

It from them, you will inaugurate a war that will cost so many millions that the interest alone will more than equal the price at which yor can now purchase it, and find too late that honesty would have been the best policy. If members of Congress cannot understand this; if, while making to their constituents professions of economy, they take a course which can only end in war, and subject the industry of the country to millions of undecessary taxation, we cannot hold them blamcless. We, the people, want peace—not only with those who were lately in rebellion, but with all mankind.

The Rev. Dr. Crossy then rose and said:—It becomes my duty this day to be the mouthpiece of the commission and this audience in addressing Red Cloud, and I now proceed to do so—(turning to Red Cloud, I here are good white men and bad, and there are good indians and bad. The good white men want justice to the Indians. (Applause.) The Great Father is of those who are good, and we hold up his hand. The Indian has no newspapers. We want to be his newspapers and tell the Indian's story. If the Indian lights then our power to help him is gone. Nobody will listen to us. We are a tree to shade the Indian. Do not cut the tree down. (Applause.) If there are troubles settle them by talk and not by guns. Bad men say the Indian's hands. (Applause).

RED CLOUD

was received with deafening applause. He pointed

(Applause.) If there are troubles settle them by talk and not by guns. Bad men say the Indian is cruei and will not be peaceable. Show the bad men to be liars, and so strengthen the Indians' hands. (Applause.) was received with deafening applause. He pointed with his finger to the roof the building, and with a charm of manner and an elegance of gesture that might be imitated with advantage by civilized and highly clucated pale faces, sadi.—"My brothers and friends who are here before me to-day, the Almignty has made us nil, and He is here to listen to what I have to to say. The Great Spirit made us both. He gave us lands. You came in here; we gave you those lands, and received you as brothers. (Applause.) When the Almighty made you He made us with red skins, and made us poor. When you first came we were very many and you were very few. Now we are very few and you are very many, and we are very poor. You do not know who it is who appears before you to-day to speak. We are the representatives of the original American race, the first people of this continent. (Applause.) We are good and not bad. The reports you have heard concerning us are all on one side and from interested men. We are all good, although you hear that we are all murderers and thleves. We have given you ail the lands we had, and now we have no more, but a shall bland. If we had any more we would willingly give them. And now, our dear friends, we want you to help us with the government of the United States. (Applause.) The Great Spirit made us poor and ignorant, and made you rich and wise, and skilled in doing hings about which we know nothing. He made you to eat tame game and us to eavill. You ask anyone who has been across the continent to Utah whether we have not always treated him well. We have children to raise like you, and we want you to help us to raise them. (Applause.) At the mouth of Horse creek, in 1827, the Great Father made a trea, with us which required have been goods sent us from time to time; here have been goods sent us from time

where they remained last evening. They will take at half-past ten of clock this morning, going by way of Albany and the New York Central Railroad to their prairie homes.

SILVER CHARITY.

A Sterling Tribute to Judge Cardezo, A few evenings since Judge Cardozo was sum-moned from the admiring centemplation of the items for the census, which were recently presented to him, to meet a party of gentlemen who had assembled in the parlor of his residence. On enter of the Board of the Association for the Improved Instruction of Deaf Mutes, stepped STOOD THE JUDGE UP

in the centre of the room. The gentlemen present smiling and rolling his lustrous orbs around in a most inquiring manner. His anxiety was relieved

and read a series of complimentary and testamen-

tary resolutions, as follows:—

Whereas this institution has been the recipient of many favors and benefits at the hands of the Honorable Albert Cardoro, LL. D.; and whereas a seculid lower passed at the annual meeting of the association, transcess to express to the honorable Judge the Board of Trustees to express to the honorable Judge the Board of Trustees to express to the honorable Judge the Board of Trustees to express to the honorable Judge the Board of Trustees to express to the honorable Judge the Board of Trustees to express to the honorable gentleman has manifested, in word and in deed, toward the unfortunate deaf mutes under our charge that we hereby express our deep indebtedness and warmest thanks.

Resolved, That in token of acknowledgment of the eminent services rendered this institution by Judge A. Cardozo, LL. D., thereby enabling it to dispense Joy and hope to hearts before oppressed by grief and despair, he be and hereby is elected as first honorary member of our association, and his name ordered inscribed on our minutes as benefactor of the institute.

Resolved, That as a feeble expression of our individual recognition of the perseveringly humane, disinterestedly noble and successful efforts of Judge Albert Cardozo, LL. D., the Board of Trustees present the accompanying tribute, with the sincere prayer that Frovidence may bless and protect one so useful to humanity.

THE ACCOMPANYING TRIBUTE

referred to was a beautiful fruit-holder. The bowl is supported by a figure of Charity, fanked by doves

THE ACCOMPANYING TRIBUTE

referred to was a beautiful fruit-hoider. The bowl is supported by a figure of Charity, flanked by doves of peace. The necessary spoons also accompany the fruit stand, and the whole is enclosed in a uniquely wrought rosewood case. In presenting the tribute Dr. Biumenthal spoke neatly and feelingly, concluding his remarks as follows:—

Accept it, dear sir, as a free-will offering, in recognition of the eminent services you have rendered the association. Accept it, if you please, as a mement of good acts performed; and composed as it is of the pure metals—silver and gold—so elit its chate silver figure represent mild Charity, that most ennobling quality of the human heart; that beneficent virtue and nobest trail of character that renders man most akin to God. And the gold—let it symbolize the sterling qualities of a true, manly heart, that sees a brother in all markind; that comprehensive benevolence that feels for suffering humanity; that coursegous manhood that 'boddy dares and does' in the interests of rights and justice. May the doves be the true symbols of the charmony and contentment that may ever and their homes in your family; and when you enjoy the inscious fruit that shall henceforth fill the bowl; supported by Charity, dispensing its blessings to alt that reach out for them, may if ever recality your recollection the kind acts performed; and may nature's choicest gifts be sweetbased by the association!

May God bless you and yours! May be preserve you in health and happiness, and spars you to us for many, many years, to protect the oppersed and succor the unfortunate!

THE JUDGE WAS MUTE

for a few minutes. He shrugged his shoulders, smiled, made frantic efforts to break the fingers of one hand with the other, and gazed at the testimonial and at a large framed document (a copy of the above resolutions, handsomely engrossed), both of which had been brought into view by the circle opening at one side on the conclusion of Dr. Blumenthal and said:—

ME. PERSIDENT AND MY GOOD FRIEN

Yesterday afternoon, two boys named Matthew Hayes and Timothy Harrett aged tea and twelve Hayes and l'mothy Harrett aged ted and twelve years respectively, were arraigned before Recorder Pope for entering the horse car house and stealing the bells from the cars, to procure money. They seemed to be advanced experts in the art of theiring, and were committed to the county jail for trial. Charles Geroid and William Smith suspected of petty theft were sentenced to three months' imprisonment in the County Prison.

YACHTING.

Annual Regatta for the Pennant of the Atlantic Yacht Club.

A Fine Breeze and a Splendid Run.

The Emblem of Championship Competed for by Three Schooners-The Madeleine an Easy Winner.

terday, and, owing to the favorable circumstances which surrounded it, proved a most interesting and enjoyable contest. Favored by the elements in every respect, a better day for sailing could not have been desired, and, although there might have been more competitors, the fact of their absence caunot in the least degree detract from the splendid victory craft. In the pennant regatta for sloops the Ma leine carried of the honors. But Mr. Jacob Voor Lois in the race for the pennant. Arrayed in her new garb the Madeleine issued her challenge, and the preliminary arrangements having been settled the following were

good sailing breeze in prospect a fine contest was ooked forward to. The judges were Captain W. B. THE START.

sloop Addie V. at eighteen minutes past twelve P. M., and five minutes afterwards the cannon from simultaneously, their positions being as follows:—
The Mysuc to the windward, the Madeleine in the centre and the Lois on the lee. The Addie V., which accompanied the yachts, started off with a slight lead. A moderate breeze prevailed, and the Madeleine, with jib, flying jib, topsail, mainsail and foresail, was the first of wake and the Lois standing out toward the Narrow

between her and the Madeleine, contributed to render the contest between them very entertaining.

THROUGH THE NARROWS
it was a dead beat to windward, as, indeed, it was from the commencement of the race. When the Madeleine was opposite the Club House the Lois was adjacent to the third landing of the Staten igaind ferry boats, the Addis V. being convenient to Fort Lafayette. The Madeleine lost no time in going about and cleared the Narrows in one tack, following somewhat in the wake of the Addie V., which led out on the weather bow. After two tacks outside the Madeleine winded her. At this stage the breeze freshened up, the Lois being at the time fully a mile astern. The Addie her. At this stage the breeze freshened up, the Lois being at the time fully a mile astern. The Addie V. stood over towards the hospital on the West Bank, followed by the Madeleine, while the Lois, having passed the fort, was tacking in the direction of Coney Island Point. Having proceeded about a mile or so the Madeleine went about again, while the Addie V. continued on her course, making for the tail end of the West Bank. In this manner the competitors kept on, varying but little until the tack for the

SOUTHWEST SPIT

was determined upon. The Lois appeared to be ont of the wind, and was making but little progress. On her going about, when nearing the West Bank, the Madeleine tacked directly for Coney Island Point, and was soon after followed in that course by the Addie V. A good fresh sailing, breeze now set in and the yachts went to their work with a will. The Madeleine was gaining rapidly, and quickly went ahead of the Addie V., increasing the distance every minute.

the opposite direction, was compelled to tack twice, and turned the Spit four minutes later than ner opponent.

There was now a fair wind to Gowanus Bay, but when about two miles from the Spit it became light said the immediate prospect was a calm. The Madeleine was proceeding under a full spread of canvas, and would doubtless have reduced it had not the breeze freshened, and again the exciting contest was renewed. The Addle V.—than which, under some circumstances, not a faster or more substantial yacht exists—began to show signs of considerable activity, and would unquestionably have given the Madeleine something to do had not the wind partly left ber. Prior to her rounding the Southwest Spit she was equally unfortunation the matter of weather, and, although handled with skill by her jovial and esteemed commander, Captain Langley, luck was evidently against her. The Madeleine opened the water in charming style, and having proceeded about three miles the returning Lois hove in sight. She had not reached the Narrows, and although she was swiftly getting back to her anchorage the great speed at which the Madeleine was rushing along—for the southeast breeze had now favored—rendered it a probability that she might yet overhaul the Lois, even as it was. The Addie V. waked up to the occasion, and now commenced to move along in her wonted style. About a mile from the Narrows he Madeleine came up with the Lois and passed her, making the defeat of the latter much more significant under the circumstances. After this any excitement that had heretofore prevailed died out, as the Madeleine gayly rushed through the Narrows in a manner that at once spoke volumes for her capacity as a racer. She rounded the home stakeboat at hall-past four The victors, having easily completed the race in four hours and seven minutes. The Madeleine was received by hoarty and well merited recognitions from her sister crony sing the champion pennant and soon after it nuttered in the breeze from the tall mainmast of the noble winner. The Lois and

AN INJUN ROMANCE.—Anamosa, lowa, is named after a beautiful Indian girl who used to eat raw muskrats on the banks of the Wapsacmany moons ago. It means "White Swan." She was one of Julien Dubuque's squaws, and a grandson of hers in a policeman in Dubuque.